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For Your Thanksgiving TURKEY

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We have an elegant lot of Dressed Poultry to-day. Make your selec-

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Spring Chicken (spring of 1894), per lb......10c Turkeys, per lb...... 12c

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All grades of Coffee 16c and up. Splendid bargains in Teas 25c

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BIG 4 ROUTE

LEAVE FOR	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	L
Cleve. and N. Y.		*4:15	10:30	*3:10	*6:40	
Cincinnati	17.00	*4:15	6.30	3:25	*3:10	B
Benton Harbor	11.00	6.35	11:15	3:00	0:00	۱
Wabash		6:35	11:15	6:45		ı

Nevember 18, 1894.

LEAVE FOR | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M.

Ticket Offices—No. 1 East Washington street, No. 1 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue, and Union tation. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

IT IS CONCEDED. By all who travel that the C., H. & D. Indianapolis and Cincinnati, Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. It is the only line leaving Indianapolis in the evening by which sleeping-car accom-modations can be secured for TOLEDO and DETROIT, reaching those places early fol-lowing morning. Ticket Offices: No. 2 West Washington street, "Old Bee-hive Corner," No. 134 South Illinois street and

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In order to place our goods within reach of everybody, we have reduced the price of CRESCENT SALVE to 25c per box. CRESCENT SOAP to 20c-3 cakes for 50c. We will allow a rebate on all of our goods held

CRESCENT REMEDY CO.

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YOU WILL BE IN LUCK

If you try the "Prince Albert" cigar. The oftener you smoke it the more you will appreciate it. It is made of nothing but the finest tobacco; it is unsurpassed for fragrance and delicacy of flavor, and no description can do justice to its merits. Smoke one for yourself and see.

Louis G. Deschler, Distributor

Chapman-Bilhorn Meetings.

SUNDAY, NOV. 25. 7:30 p. m.—Fletcher-place M. E. Church, morning and evening. Revival service led by Dr. Chapman.

7:30 p. m.—Seventh Presbyterian Church morning and evening. Reviva service, led by Mr. Sunday. Chorus choir conducted by Mr. Bilhorn and Rev. Frank A. Miller. COME!

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VAGON WHEAT 503 ACME MILLING COMPANY,

Fair; slightly warmer.

There is a Grace

PublicLibray 4495 it a hat. True, there is a great deal in the wearing thereof. But if you have a hat that is not suited to the shape of your head, you may bring into play all your Delsartean principles and all your ideas of Nobbiness, and you can't make that hat look well. WE FIT the HAT to the head, and in the latest style, at that. Our immense line of Hats has been struck by THE TIDAL WAVE OF REDUCED PRICES. Come in and see them.

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Wholesale Exclusively.

"Hurry up." Orders befitting present weather promptly filled

Ear Muffs, Comforts, Fascinators, Shawls, Wool Overskirts,

Woolen Hosiery and Underwear, Blankets. Lined and Unlined Gloves, Flannels and Yarns. LOWEST PRICES ALWAYS A CERTAINTY.

Knit Mittens.

Wristlets and Bootees,

MEN'S FIRST QUALITY SNAG-PROOF BOOTS \$2.40 per Pair, Net.

Thirty days. Clean goods, made for us.

McKEE & CO.

136 & 138 South Meridian Street.

INDIANAPOLIS

PERIL TO BE AVOIDED

ANDREW CARNEGIE POINTS OUT A NEW DANGER TO BUSINESS.

He Says There Is Grave Danger in Tinkering with the Currency, as Cleveland May Recommend.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 23 .- Andrew Carnegie, the steel king, who has been in the city for ten days, inspecting his great plants, returned to New York to-night. Before leaving he talked at considerable length on the business outlook. In the course of the interview he said:

"This is not, in my opinion, the time when any valuable forecast can be made. It is reported we are to have a sensational presidential message looking to a change in our currency system. No matter whether the scheme would be better than that which we have, still the waters would be troubled and business must suffer. You know that if you wish to rebuild your house and live in it, no matter how much you are going to improve it (and all changes are not improvements by any means) you cannot enjoy undisturbed repose; neither can a na-

"This is one objection to tinkering at short intervals with any policy, tariff or currency. It is bad enough with the tariff, but it is highly dangerous when the money and currency of a nation are tampered with. These are the blood of the whole system, industrial, agricultural, commercial, financial. The richest man, down to the bootblack on the corner, is vitally affected by a change in money. I did my best to impress upon the powers that be, after the July panic of 1893, that the Nation, as a patient, was not in position to undergo a surgical operation, and I had hopes that President Cleveland's usual good sense would lead him to postpone his tariff changes until the general health of the patient was good at least; this advice was not followed. The patient had a great shock, the greatest shock that the United States has ever had, the civil war excepted, and it is, in my opinion, a mistake to look

for speedy recovery. "No matter what improvements can be made in our financial system this is no time for change. I do not believe any decided improvement can be made in the system. It has worked splendidry, and one feature, which is to agitators an objection, is really one of its decided advantages; it tenus to keep wild speculation within bounds, as it does not expand to suit speculative balloonish gentlemen who cannot get money for the asking, only because they have nothing upon which prudent bankers wish to take the risk of lending.

"President Cleveland has been as sound upon money as President Harrison was, and I can scarcely believe that he meditates a message that must temporarily derange the business of the country, and this any new policy must do. General Grant's words are to-day full of wisdom: 'Let us have peace.' "The action of Congress is also an imortant factor. If the country is to be excited by threatened changes in the tariff, no matter if these changes would be ultimately beneficial, which, of course, I do not believe they would be, still they would disturb the confidence not only of the people at home, but of the capitalists abroad, both of which are essential elements to the return of prosperity; therefor, you see, gentlemen, we must wait until the turn of the year before any reasonable opinion can be formed."

Testimony in Coit Case. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 23.—At the Coit court of inquiry, to-day, Sergeant Major Helwager testified that the city marshal was not the least vigorous in assisting the soldiers. James DeWolfe, a reporter, testified that the Mayor telephoned the Adjutant-general to recall the troops or send more, as he would not be responsible for the safety of the courthouse. Lieutenant the safety of the courthouse. Lieutenan Baker testified he covered a rioter with revolver, who drew a sigliar weapon to

could have been safely removed to the

STORM IN THE SOUTH. Business Houses and Residences at Meridian, Miss., Damaged.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 23.-Meridian was visited this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, by the most destructive storm within its history. The wind, accompanied by rain, came from the northwest and wrought considerable damage to buildings, fences and shade trees. The business houses of Joseph Baum & Sons, W. S. Harris & Brother and A. J. Peck, the Meridian foundry and machine shops and the sash and blind factory were all damaged. A number of windows were broken in the Southern Hotel and signs and awnings throughout the business part of the city suffered. At the Central schoolnouse, which stands on an eminence in the north central part of the city, two of the large towers were almost demolished, doors and sash were badly broken, the steps were almost entirely torn away and some fifty shade trees on the grounds were uprooted. Throughout the northern portion of the city fences and shade trees were leveled with the ground and a number of residences were ilso badly damaged

The storm evidently raged figrcest west and southwest of this city, and a report is current here to-night that the town of Newton, on the Alabama & Vicksburg rail-road, has been swept away, but as the wires west and south are all down, full particulars of the storm's work cannot be secured o-night? The telephone wires in the city have been blown down and so badly tangled that communication from that source is practically cut off

EATEN BY A WILD HOG.

Harrowing Tale from Oklahoma About a Babe and Mother.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Nov. 23 .- At Sacred Heart, a hamlet a few miles from here. Mrs. Galobies's fourteen-months-old babe was almost eaten up by a wild hog. The woman had laid the child on a blanket near where she was washing. While her back was turned she was called to the child by its piteous crying. An immense wild hog was ravenously eating the flesh off the babe, having already terribly lacerated its face. Made ferocious by the taste of blood. the hog refused to give up its prey and gave battle when Mrs. Galobie endeavored to rescue the child. The hog, finally becoming master of the situation, grabbed the bleeding, crying babe in its mouth and started for the woods. It gained several yards before it resented the attacks of the distracted mother. In her wild endeavor to secure her babe Mrs. Galobie was herself terribly injured, her flesh being torn from her body in several places. Finally, however, she succeeded in securing the child and escaping. The baby is dead and Mrs. Galoble severely injured.

A WITNESS'S LIFE IN PERIL

He Gave Revolting Testimony in the Hirschfield Divorce Case.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 23.-The Hirschfield divorce case, which has been on trial here all this week, has developed sensational and disgusting charges. Aaron Hirschfield is the son of a Montana millionaire, and his wife, before he married her, was a pretty saleswoman. Yesterday the testimony of one of Hirschfield's witnesses was so outrageous that a mob threatened to lynch him. Chief of Police Barnes and several of his men kept guard at the hotel until all danger of the trouble had been passed. Last night a crowd of angry citizens hung about the place until a late hour muttering threats against Anderson, the witness. who gave the revolting testimony. To-day Judge McConnell issued an order for his protection, and gave warning in court that any one doing him violence would be given the full penalty of the law. Anderson is

The report that Hirschfield would be put on the stand to testify in his own behalf drew a great crowd to the court room today. Hirschfield was kept on the witness stand all day. He testified to having been overworked as cashier at Helcna and since the panic of 1893, and that he visiting him at the bank, having a check cashed and asking him to obtain a situa-tion for her sister as stenographer, and said she next called at his rooms over the bank on Sunday and asked about the situa-

tion. She stayed about an hour. She frequently visited him after that time. He paid her from \$1,000 to \$2,000 during six months' time. She made threats as to what her brothers would do, and one night two men jumped out of an alley on a side street and told him that they would kill him unless he married the girl. He agreed to do so, and afterwards fulfilled his promise. They made an agreement of settlement at the time, but he lost his pocketbook during that trip, and it contained this paper among other things.

The cross-examination of Colonel Nolan continued all the afternoon, and his sarcastic questions so delighted the spectators that the court frequently had to rap for order. Numerous letters and telegrams from the witness to Miss Hogan were shown by defense. Hirschfield admitted the authorship of them, but claimed they were sent to appease the young lady and prevent exposure. It was brought out that during the first visit to Chicago Mrs. L. H. Hirschfield had locked Miss Hogan in her (Mrs. Hirschfield's) room and slept with the key under her pillow, presumably to prevent her and Hirschfield from getting married. Witness said the reason he had registered Miss Hogan as his wife at Chicago was that his mind was too weak to resist when she requested it. Hirschfield gave his testimony in a husky voice. He was nervous, and perspired freely. During the entire day Mrs. Hirschfield scarcely moved her eyes from his face, and the steady gaze annoyed him. Cross-examination had not ended when court adjourned,

PROPOSED WORK OF A COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Citizens After Violators of Election Laws-Kansas City Fraud Investigation Begun.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23 .- The citizens' committee of public safety, composed of one hundred members of different political parties, issued an address to-day reviewing what had been done in the way of organizing to secure a searching, impartial and nonpartisan investigation of alleged fraudulent and criminal practices in the late election in this city, and asking for money to carry on the work. The address, in part,

"An executive committee has been pro "An executive committee has been provided, consisting of eight members, equally divided between the two leading political parties, to whom is delegated the carrying out of the purposes of their organization. It is the intention of this committee to take every proper step, which means provided for their support will permit, to secure a complete investigation of the late election in this city, and to this end, through counsel and other assistance, to take such part as may be proper in one take such part as may be proper in one or more election contests which may be instituted by candidates, not merely, so far as this committee is concerned, that such assisted contestants may be successful, but that the evidence of frauds and crimes, if any such there be, wherever found, even if concealed in the ballot boxes of any precinct of the city, may be brought to light, that the law may be vindicated, that the guilty, whoever they may be, may be pun-isned to the full extent of the criminal law. and that the defects of the existing election methods may be disclosed so that adequate means may be provided by legislation for the ascertainment of the popular will."

Kansas City Election Frauds. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23.-The election fraud case is getting hot in the courts, though the proceedings now going on are only preliminary to a decisive contest. W. T. Jamieson, the Republican candidate for prosecutor, who claims to have a prima facie case of having been counted out, is pleading for a writ of mandamus to compel the election canvassing board to make a new canvass of the returns affecting the office of prosecuting attorney, and declare therefrom the successful candidate. Among the defendants to this suit are Justice E. W. Shannon and Justice J. H. Hawthorne, one a Democrat and the other a Republicanthe men who made the official count from the forged election returns—and they filed an answer saying they are now satisfied "the returns were altered, changed and forged, as alleged by the relator." The case will be continued Monday.

Nathan Goff Not a Candidate. WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 23.-In a private letter to a friend in the city, Judge Nathan Goff, of the United States Court of Appeals, states emphatically that he is not a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Mr. Camden, and that he has no intention of resigning his position on the bench. This effectually disposes of the story that Judge Goff will contest the claim of ex-Secretary of War S. B. Elkins on the senatorship. Interviews with a majority of the Republican members-elect to the Legislature indicate that Mr. Elkins wil receive the caucus nomination by a practically unanimous vote.

Flower Gives Fellows Eight Days. NEW YORK, Nov. 23. Governor Flower's reply to a request of the Committee of Seventy that the Attorney-general, in person, or by deputy, be directed to conduct the prosecution of certain persons in this city accused of violations of the election laws has been received. The Governor's letter, which is dated Nov. 22, says: "Yesterday charges were preferred against District Attorney Fellows by citizens of New York, which I have sent him and asked him to answer within elect days. Until these answer within eight days, Until these not to take any definite action with regard to the subject of your letter."

Contests in Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 23 .- Chairman Tanner, of the Republican State central committee, to-day stated that Hugh R Belknap, Republican, would contest the right of Lawrence McGann, Democrat, to represent the Third district in Congress, and Gen. John I. Rinaker, Republican would contest the seat of Finis E. Down ing, Democrat, in the Sixteenth district Tanner says no fraud is charged, but

recount of the votes is wanted. Roman Catholic Elected Judge. RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 23 .- For the first ime in the history of North Carolina a Roman Catholic has been elected a judge of the State Supreme Court, in the person of W. S. O'B. Robinson, the Republican-Populist nominee for the Raleigh district. It is said, too, that Mr. Robinson will be the first Roman Catholic to hold & State office of any kind in North Carolina,

INSURED FOR \$52,000.

Accident Companies Investigating the Death of A. G. Mitchell.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23 .- The accident insurance companies of the country are investigating the death of Albert G. Mitchell, a prominent business man of Memphis. On the night of Nov. 8 Mr. Mitchell left St. Louis for Memphis over the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern railway. He had a berth in the sleeping car. When he arose the following morning he walked out on the platform. While standing there the train gave a lurch and Mr. Mitchell was thrown from the train. The train was stopped and Mr. Mitchell's lifeless body was taken on board. Since his death it is learned that at the time he had \$52,000 accident insurance. Of this amount \$42,600 was taken ou in St. Louis on the evening of Nov. 8, when he purchased his railroad ticket. The insurance was distributed among eight

Mrs. Harris's Strong Box. CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—The strong box in the Merchants' Storage and Banking Company which was rented by Mrs. Harris, Company which was rented by Mrs. Harris, the alleged Pennsylvania Land and Lumber Company swindler, was forced open by an expert to-day. The order under which it was opened was granted by Judge Stone, of the Common Pleas Court, upon the application of Attorney Dellenbaugh. The box was full of greenbacks and gold, the former tied up in packages of five, ten and one-hundred-dollar bills, and the gold was in a woman's stocking. The exact amount of money in the box was found to be \$10,-500.

Suicide of an Architect. TOLEDO, O. Nov. 23.—Joseph A. Beck, a leading architect of this city, committed suicide this afternoon. His body was found by tramps hanging to a tree in a roods near the river road, fully five miles from the city. What led Beck to take his fe is not known, as he was supposed to prosperous in his business and entirely

CHINA'S STRONGHOLD IN THE HANDS OF JAPANESE INVADERS.

Captured Last Wednesday by Count Oyama's Forces After Eighteen Hours' Desperate Fighting.

JAPAN WARRING IN EARNEST

THIRD ARMY BOUND FOR THE RICH YANG TSE KIANG DISTRICT.

English People Tickled Over the Rebuff Given President Cleveland by the Japanese Authorities.

CHE FOO, Nov. 24 .- Dispatches have been received here stating that the Japanese captured Port Arthur on Wednesday last, after eighteen hours' fighting

The second Japanese army, under the command of Field Marshal Count Oyama, Minister of War, consisted of about thirty thousand men, and when this force arrived off the Regent's Sword promontory, it was divided into two detachments, one of which, alded by part of the Japanese fleet, operated against Talienwan, while the other directed its movements against Kin-Chow, on the western side of the promontory, some miles north of Port Arthur. Talienwan and Kin-Chow were both captured, after which the army again combined and the march on Port Arthur was commenced. Several engagements of minor importance took place along the route, but according to the re ports, the Japaneses were invariably successful. The roads leading northward from Port Arthur were supposed to have been mined by the Chinese and the Japanese commander therefore declined to take the risk of marching his troops along them Consequently, they were compelled to cut roads through the forest to allow of the passage of their artillery, ammunition trains, etc. The march was thus necessarily

Dispatches received a few days ago stated that the Japanese were close to the city and had attacked the Chinese outposts, driving them back to their entrenchments It was also said that the Japanese attacked the entrenchments three three, but were repulsed each time. It is evident that later atacks must have been made and that the outposts were compelled to fall back upon Port Arthur. Several times the town is reprted to have been captured, but later dispatches have shown that these reports were inaccurate and that the Japanese were conducting their operations against the place with great carefulness and that they intended, when the real attack was made, that it should be successul.

Che Foo, from which place the dispatch announcing the fall of Port Arthur is sent, is a Chinese city on the north coast of the Shan Tung promontory, some ninety miles south of Port Arthur, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

The Report Confirmed. LONDON, Nov. 24.-A dispatch to the Times from Che Foo says that Port Arthur was taken Wednesday evening. The fighting was continuous from noon of the 20th. The Japanese fleet did not take part in the engagement, though the torpedo boats

attached to the fleet did. The Japanese are now leaving Port Arthur. A Shanghai dispatch to the Times confirms the report of the capture of Port Arthur. It says that the Japanese torpedo boats distracted the forts while the troops

entered the town. A Tardy Summons. LONDON, Nov. 23 .- The Times will to norrow publish a dispatch from Shanghai stating that the Viceroy of Nankin, Chang Chio Tung, has been ordered to Peking for the purpose of reorganizing the army after the European model.

BRITISHERS PLEASED.

They Enjoy the Snub Japan Gave

Cleveland and Gresham. LONDON, Nev. 23 .- The rumors which have reached . from Washington to the effect that Great Britain is supporting or co-operating with the United States in the attempt being made to mediate between China and Japan, are declared in official circles here to be altogether incorrect. The United States government is understood to of the Associated Press. Mr. Howland have acted entirely upon its own initiative spoke authoritatively for President Perand with complete independence of the powers. On the contrary, England has noted the rebuff sustained by the United States with positive delight. The Foreign Office is not displeased to see the United States fail after Great Britain's snubbing in a similar attempt. The present attitude of England in regard to the war between China and Japan is one of complete inaction. She is awaiting developments and especially as advices have been received from Japan which show that she is not likely to listen to any peace overtures at the present time, as she is prepared to carry on a winter campaign. The English newspapers are discussing the mission of Deterring, the commisssioner of imperial customs at Tien-Tsin, who has left China for Japan in order to arrange terms of peace. The Globe, this afternoon, commenting upon Deterring's departure for Japan, says that it confirms the reported rejection of the mediation of the United States. The Globe says that this was the course to be expected, "in spite of the Washington reports that the negotiations would be conducted by the minister at The Daily News, referring to the same subject, says: "The peace commissioner was not sent a moment too soon. But he

can hardly hope to reach Japan before the Japanese forces close up on Port Arthur for the last decisive struggle." England Said to Be Jealous.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 23.-The latest

China-Japanese developments disclose an

interesting game of diplomacy. The cable

advices stating that British officials are delighted with the rebuff sustained by the United States in Japan's rejection of mediation cause much amusement among the officials and diplomates here who are familiar with the facts. While the British version that the United States acted alone in its efforts and without the co-operation of Great Britain is literally true, yet it is also known that her Majesty's government. for trade or commercial reasons, heartlly desired the success of the movement, as it was feared a continuance of the war might affect British commercial interests in the East disastrously. The sentiment of British diplomates on Japan's rejection of our overtures is, therefore, tempered by financial considerations. From the outset of the negotiations Great Britain has shown the greatest anxiety to have the war terminated, and the Foreign Office has twice put in intervention. The interest of Great Britain in the matter was known to rest on no sentimental ground, but because of a desire to preserve China, one of the greatest commercial markets of English merchants. In official circles it was well understood that the British offer was at the instance of China. The United States declined all overtures from English land, but at the request of China the independent offer of mediation, request coming from China, and being the coming from China, and being the coming from China, and being the china and the china and

tion of the Foreign Office, which would have been unacceptable to this government if it involved and entanging alliance. Since then China has bent every effort to have the American proposition accepted, and, owing to the relations between China and Great Britain, it is not doubted that the latter country has desired the administration proposition accepted. Any delight, therefore, which British officials may express at "Japan's smibbing" the United States is attributable to personal reasons and not to the failure of the object Great Britain has earnestly sought.

The latest phase of the controversy, in the departure of China's Minister of Customs for Japan to arrange terms of peace, further assures the officials here that China has embraced the peace policy along the lines openly proposed by the United States and covertly desired by Great Britain. It is regarded as natural that English diplomates should prefer that their ultimate aim, peace, should be achieved with as little distinction as possible for the United States as the mediator. But there is another and a very good reason why any expression of delight at the snubbing of the United States is entirely out of place at this point, and that is explained by State Department officials that the United States has not been snubbed af all. The reply of the Japanese government to our overtures was extremely counteous in expression and in spirit, and it did not by any means amount to a rejection. On the contrary, it pointed out a way in which the United States could assist in the restoring of peace if China should be in the proper frame of mind. That was by authorizing our ministers in Japan and China to receive and transmit peace proposals. This authority has been conferred by our State Department, and so in the persons of its ministers, the United States government is really to-day in the place of the mediator with the consequently, is in a fair way to attain its object, irrespective of the sentiments of European powers.

BOUND FOR NANKIN. Probable Destination of One of the Japanese Armies.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 23 .- The Minister of Finance has announced a further war loan of 50,000,000 yen in fives, making 80,000,000 ven of the 100,000,000 yen authorized by Parliament to be raised for war purposes. The third army has left Ujinaon aboard the transports. The destination of this army is not known, but it is rumored that it is intended to operate in the Yang Tse Kiang district of China. The Yang Tse Kiang has a total course of 2,500 to 3,000 miles, and drains with its numerous large affluents all the central provinces of China. The tide ascends it to Lake Poyang, 450 miles from the sea, beyond which it is navigable for 250 miles. It may be navigated for 200 miles from its mouth by ships of the largest class. Coal is plentiful in many places along its banks, and about nine miles from the mouth is sit-uated the southern capital of China, Nankin, one of the most important cities in the empire. Nankin is the center of a very extensive trade, and, by the great canal which crosses the Yang Tse Kiang about fifty miles eastward of the city, it communicates directly with Peking. Nan-kin is also the residence of a grand vice-roy, who has authority over the Kiang province. It is a great military depot, and the chief seat of literature in the Chinese empire. The Yang Tse Kiang opposite Nankin, is one and a half nales broad and twenty fathoms deep. The part of the city occupied by the Manchoos is separated by a cross wall from the Chinese town, and the great extent of this wall renders the defense of the city difficult. Besides, it is overlooked from the hills on the east. A deep canal or ditch runs up from the river directly under the walls of Nankin on the west, serving to strengthen the approaches on that side. On the east side there are three gates, and the land towards the river is marshy, consequently the gates

are approached on stone causeways. The most remarkable structure in Nan-The most remarkable structure in Nankin was the porcelain tower, termed by the Chinese the recompensing favor monastery, built in 1400-32, which was pre-eminent above all other similar buildings in China for its completeness and elegance. The tower was of an octagonal form, and 251 feet high. In the interior were apartments richly gilded and otherwise elaborately adorned. It was constructed of a kind of white brick made of fine clay. The entire cost of this edifice was estimated at from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000. This great tower was destroyed by Taepings, during whose occupation of Nangin, from 1853 to 1864, the city suffered much. Nankin has important manufactures of crepe, satin of the finest quality, paper, artificial flowers, China or India ink, and gives its name to the well-known "nanksen" cotton cloth, which is also made throughout the whole province. In 1842 the British forces remained before Nankin from Aug. 10 to Aug. 29, on which last day the treaty between China and England, which was ratified in 1853, was agreed to. The Taepings took Nankin by assault and made it their capital. It was bombarded by the British and stormed and captured by the imperialists in 1864. By treaty it is an open port.

STOCK MANIPULATIONS.

Swindling of Investors Discussed by a C., B. & Q. Officer.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.-The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad officials will not take action concerning the swindling of investors in their securities by the circulation of bogus dispatches relating to the declaration of the quarterly dividend on Wednesday last. This is in substance the result of an interview to-day with T. S. Howland, secretary of the company, by a representative kins when he said he did not see how the company was called upon to concern itself the investigation of stock-jobbing schemes engineered by speculators. He said ample warning had been given when the announcement was made that the board of directors would make known the amount of the dividend from the floor of the Stock Exchange immediately after ad-

When asked if he had under consideration any plan to prevent swindling operations in the future he said none, excepting that already adopted, the declaration of the dividend from the Stock Exchange, He considered the company powerless to pre-vent people from telephoning reports of meetings that are not accurate, and said that investors in stocks should remem ber that precaution would render these attempts valueless. If the investors, after being warned that the official declaration is to be given from the floor of the Stock Exchange, see fit to accept report from any other source the company certainly cannot help that, and he thought it had done its share to prevent the result being given out

When Mr. Howland's attention was called to the reports in circulation on both State and Wall streets to the effect that certain members of the board of directors were not entirely clear of suspicion in being con cerned in Wednesday's coup he said. is not worthy of a moment's consideration and is absolute rubbish of the worst kind." In answer to a suggestion that a plan to hold the quarterly meetings after the close of the Stock Exchange might he advisable he emphatically said: "We do not intend to alter our present mode of procedure in relation to the holding of the meetings, and we see no necessity of adopting the

ATTEMPTED EXTORTION.

Student Charged with Demanding \$1,000 from Mrs. Mary Dwight.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 23.-Mrs. Mary Dwight, wife of the late Judge Theodore Dwight, of Clinton, went to New York about two weeks ago, intending to spend the winter there. A few days later she received a letter demanding that she leave \$1,000 in a certain spot near her house in Clinton on the night of Nov. 20 or her property would be burned. The writer warned her that if she attempted to ascertain who it was that made the demand she would be killed. Mrs. Dwight handed the letter to her brother, Dwight H. Olm-stead, of New York. and a detective was stead, of New York, and a detective was employed. The detective went to Clinton, and as the result of his investigations Peter Kelley, a student at the Clinton Union School, Clarence Kellogg, Lawrence Fitzpatrick, Daniel G. McIntyre, Bert Jones and Calvin Barber were arrested. Kelley made a confession implicating the others. All except McIntyre pleaded not guilty and were discharged by the local justice. McIntyre, who is a member of the class of '96, Hamilton College, and a son of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, refused to plead until the arrival of his father, who has been telegraphed for. Kelley says he wrote the letter to Mrs. Dwight at the suggestion of his associates. McIntyre de-

Mr. Carlisle Powerless to Prevent Bankers from Drawing Yellow Coin. Out of the Treasury at Will.

JAPANESE TREATY SIGNED

READY FOR RATIFICATION BY OUR SENATE AND JAPAN'S COUNCIL.

Commissioner Lochren's Estimate of the Amount Required for Pensions for the Next Fiscal Year.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- To-morrow Secretary Carlisle will open the bids for the second issue of bonds. There is no reason to doubt that every bond has been subscribed for. Indeed, it is quite possible stead of only the \$50,000,000 advertised. The statement is made that the Farmers' Loan and Trust, United States Trust and the Union Trust and the banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Speyer & Co. will bid for practically the entire issue at 116.103, from Nov. 1, with accrued interest. This will place the bonds on a 3 per cent. interest basis. At these fig ures the treasury would obtain nearly \$69, 000,000 in gold. The present outlook, how ever, is that Mr. Carlisle will net only out thirty-live or forty millions. Eve since last Friday, to-day a week ago, gold has been withdrawn from the treasury at an average rate of a million a day. In the early part of the present week the average rose to a million and a half a day. Under the terms of the call for bids 26 per cent, of the price of the bonds is to be paid on notification of the acceptance of the bids. This will enable Mr. Carlisle to add between ten and eleven millions to the meager treasury reserve early next wek, but he will doubtless find that he has made a net increase of his reserve of only one or two millions. Nor does there appear any good reason why the bankers who on next Monday or Tuesday formally pay over the eleven and a half millions of gold as the first installment of their purchase cannot on the next begin to withdraw the same gold in anticipation of the next payment ten days thereafter. It is true that treasury officials declare Secretary Carlisle will boycott all New York bankers who have been withdrawing gold these past days, but that is probably an idle threat. Mr. Carlisle knows perfectly well how unwise any such discrimination would be. Indeed. several of the bankers who have been withdrawing gold avowedly for the purpose of bidding for the bonds to-morrow announce that if there is any appearance of discrimination against them they will promptly resort to the courts. Moreover, granting that the bonds are awarded to the bankers who have not withdrawn the gold for the first payment, it will remain to be seen whether these gentlemen will not promptly begin withdrawing gold as soon as they are safely in possession of the bonds. The truth is that the present system of finance which makes it possible for bankers to "thimblerig" the treasury as they are doing is manifestly absurd. Six months after Mr. Carlisle has obtained the last payment for his bonds he will find his gold reserve in the same condition in which it is to-day, and a third issue of

next December. JAPANESE TREATY SIGNED.

bonds will be inevitable. There is no rem-

edy except the passage of laws by Con-

gress enabling the banks to provide the

circulation, and there is no prospect for any

financial legislation until the Republican

House enters upon its work, a year from

Now Ready for Ratification by the Two Nations Interested. WASHINGTON, Nov. 23,-Secretary of State Gresham, in behalf of the United States, and Minister Kurino, of Japan, in behalf of his country, have affixed their signatures to a new treaty of amity and commerce between this country and Japan. Secretary Gresham will transmit the new treaty to the United States Senate as soon as it convenes, and Mr. Kurino will for-

ard it to the Japanese Foreign Office to

be approved by the Emperor of Japan and

the Privy Council. Coming at the present time the signing of the treaty is considered of much significance beyond its actual terms, as it establishes the cordiality between the countries when foreign powers are endeavoring to show that Japan's rejection of the peace mediation was a "snub" to the United States. To Japan the signatures are of supreme importance, as the country estimates its new series of treaties as quite as important as the war it is nowconducting. When the Japanese minister at London re-Great Britain the Emperor of Japan at once decorated him with the highest orders of the empire and advanced him to the nobility. The signing of the treaty concludes a labor which has been in progress for fifteen years, through the administrations of several Japanese ministers, and it was with a special view to closing the long negotiation that Mr. Kurino was taken from an important post in the Japanes Foreign Office and sent to Washington The event also will cause much co in Great Britain, France, Switzerland an other foreign countries, as the action the United States affects similar treaties abroad. That with Great Britain is closed, and those with France and Switzerland are largely dependent on the close of the American negotiations.

The chief features of the new treaty is in its recognition of Japan as a civilized country. Previous treaties have assumed that the native courts were so primitive and punishments so brutal that it would not be safe to trust British, America and other foreign citizens to native tribuncis, and the foreign consuls were given extra territoria jurisdiction in the great treaty ports of Japan. This has long wounded the pride of the country. Political parties have divided on this one question, and until the war occurred it was the ruling issue. The new treaty recognizes the Japanese courts and does away with the offensive foreign consular courts. But in order that time may e given for the Japanese judicial system to be further perfected, the date when the ssume their new functions is po for five years, namely, till Jan. 1. The same provision is in the treaty with Great Britain and in those about to be concluded with France, Switzerland and other countries, so that the full recognition of Japan's civilization will be ushered in with

he twentieth century. The restriction of Japanese immigration to this country is also an important feature of the new treaty. Japan has readily acceeded to this, because, as she claims, her citizens are not desirous of emigrating in large numbers to America, and also be-cause a Japan law prohibits them from emgrating contrary to the American contract

The trade features of the treaty are said to be framed with a view to developing the commerce of both countries. In previous treaties Japan has been restricted to 5 percent, ad valorem on American imports, and the actual collections at the customs